

## STR

Love, that long since has to thy mighty power  
Per force subdu'd my poor captiv'd heart, *Shakespeare*  
And raging in every vessel, flows, *Shakespeare*  
Do'tt tyrannize in every weaker part, *Shakespeare*  
The giant fruck to mainly measts, *Shakespeare*  
That could have overthrow'n a stormy tower, *Shakespeare*  
And were not heavenly grace that him did bless, *Shakespeare*  
He had been pouldred all as thin as flower, *Shakespeare*  
But he was of that deadly flower, *Fairy Queen*  
STOUT. *n. f.* [flout, Dutch; *stout*, proud German] *stout*,  
Gothick, is to strike.]  
1. Strong; lusty; valiant.  
When I was young,  
I do remember how my father said,  
A flower champion never fledd sword. *Shakespeare*  
Some captain of the land or fleet,  
Stout of his hands, but of a soldier's wit;  
Cries, I have sent to serve my turn in floy,  
And he's a rascal who pretends to more. *Dryden*  
2. Brave; bold; intrepid.  
The stout-hearted are spoiled, they have slept their sleep.  
He lost the character of a bold, stout, and magnanimous  
man, which he had been long reputed to be. *Clarendon*  
3. Obstinate; pertinacious; resolute; proud.  
The lords all stand,  
To clear their cause, most resolutely stout. *Daniel*  
There virtue and stout honour paid the guard,  
Those only friends that could not be debar'd. *Bathurst*  
4. Strong; firm.  
The stoutest vessel to the storm gave way,  
And luck'd through loofen'd planks the rushing fate. *Dryden*  
STOUT. *n. f.* A cant name for strong beer.  
Should but his mule defending drop a seat or gabazine,  
A slice of bread and mutton chop,  
Or kindly, when his credit's out,  
Surprise him with a pint of stout;  
Exalted in his mighty mind,  
He flies and leaves the stars behind. *Swift*  
STOUTLY. *adv.* [from stout] Lustily; boldly; obstinately.  
STOUTNESS. *n. f.* [from stout]  
1. Strength; valour.  
2. Boldness; pride.  
His buffaloes in youth was the very true sign of his virtue  
and stoutness after. *Ascham's Schoolmaster*  
3. Obstinance; stubbornness.  
Come all to ruin, let  
Thy mother rather feel thy pride, than fear,  
Thy dangerous stoutness; for I mock at death,  
With as stout heart as thou. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus*  
TO STOUT. *v. a.* [from stout, *stout*, old Frick, a place; *stout*,  
Dutch; to lay up.] To lay up; to reposit in stores; to lay  
in the proper place.  
Foul thief! where hast thou stout'd my daughter?  
T'holders of the fiddle-bow,  
Two aged pitols he had stout'd. *Hudibras*  
Some flow their ears, or stop the leaky sides. *Dryden*  
All the patriots of their ancient labours were becheaded,  
flowed in dungeons, or condemned to work in the mines. *Ad.*  
The goddes shov'd the vessell from the shores,  
And flow'd within its womb the naval stores. *Pope*  
STOW. *v. a.* [from stow.]  
1. ROBE. *n. f.* [from stow]  
In every place there is stowage for immense treasures,  
when the cargo is pure bullion, or merchandise of as great a value.  
*Addison on the State of the War.*  
2. The state of being laid up.  
'Tis plate of rare device, and jewels  
Of rich and exquisite form, their value's great;  
And I am something curious, being strange,  
To have them in safe stowage. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline*  
STOWE, *stow*. Whether singly or jointly are the fame with the  
Saxon *stow*, a place. *Gilson's Camden*  
STRA'BISM. *n. f.* [from *strabism*, Fr. *strabisme*,] A quinting; act  
of looking askance.  
To STRA'DDLE. *v. n.* [Supposed to come from *striddle* or *stride*.]  
To Rand or walk with the feet removed far from each other  
to the right and left.  
Let man survey himself, divested of artificial charms,  
and he will find himself a forked straddling animal, with ready legs.  
*Arbuthnot and Pope*  
TO STRA'GGLE. [Of this word no etymology is known;  
it is probably a frequentative of *stray*, from *stracciare*, Italian,  
of extraviating, Latin.]  
1. To wander without any certain direction; to rove; to  
ramble.  
But stay, like one that thinks to bring his friend  
A mile or two, and sees the journey's end;  
I straggle on too far. *Suckling*  
Having pass'd the Syrens, they came between Seylla  
and Charybdis, and the straggling rocks, which seem'd to cast  
out great flore of flames and smoke. *Raleigh*

## STR

A wolf spied out a *straggling* kid, and pursued him. *LEA.*  
Children, even when they endeavour their utmost, cannot  
keep their hands from *straggling*. *Locke.*

2. To wander, idly. *Locke.*  
He likewise enriched poor *straggling* soldiers with great  
quantity. *Shakespeare's Timon of Athens.*  
They found in Burford some of the *straggling* soldiers, who  
out of weariness laid behind. *Clarendon.*

From *straggling* mountaineers for publick good,  
To rank in tribes, and quit the savage wood,  
Houses to build, and them contiguous make,  
For cheerful neighbourhood and safety's sake. *Tate.*

3. To exuberate; to shoot too far.  
Were they content to prune the lavish vine,  
Of *straggling* branches, and improve the wine,  
Trim off the small superfluous branches on each side of  
hedge that *straggle* too far out. *Morimer's Husbandry.*

4. To be dispersed; to be apart from any body; to fland  
single.  
Wide was his parish, not contracted clofe  
In fairs, but here and there a *straggling* house;  
Yet fill he was at hand. *Dryden.*

*STRAIGHTEN*, *v. f.* [from *straggle*.]  
1. A wanderer; a rover; one who forfakes his company; one  
who rambles without any fixed direction.  
The fath should keep the countries from passage of *stragglers*  
from those parts, whence they use to come forth, and often-  
times use to work much mischief. *Spenser's Shepherd's.*  
Let's whip these *stragglers* off the fens again,  
Lash hence these over-weening rays of France.  
These famish'd beggars. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

His pruning hook corrects the vines,  
And the loose *stragglers* to their ranks confines. *Pope.*  
Bottles mifling are fuppofed to be half ftolen by *stragglers*,  
and the other half broken. *Swift.*

2. Any thing that pushes beyond the reef, or flands single,  
Let thy hand puffes beyond the kniffe,  
And crop luxuriant *stragglers*, nor be loth  
To trip the branches of their leafy growth. *Dryden.*

*STRAIGHT*, *adj.* [from *crook*, Dutch. It is well observed by  
*Ainsworth*, that *not* crooked we ought to write *straight*, and  
for narrow *straight*, for *straight*, which is sometimes found,  
there is no good authority.]

1. Not crooked; right.  
Beauty made barren the fwell'd boast  
Of him that belted could speak & figure, laming  
The shrine of Venus, or *straight*-pight Minerva. *Shakespeare.*

A hunter's horn and cornet is oblique; yet they have like-  
wise *straight* horns; which, if they be of the fame bore with  
the oblique, differ little in found, save that the *straight* require  
somewhat a stronger blatt. *Bacon's Natural History.*

There are many several sorts of crooked lines; but there  
is one only which is *straight*. *Dryden.*

Water and air the varied form confound;  
The *straight* looks crooked, and the fquare grows round. *Prior.*

When I fee a *straight* staff appear crooked while half under  
the water, the water gives me a false idea. *Watts's Logic.*

2. Narrow; close. This should properly be *straight*, *frail*, *frail*,  
[See *STRAIGHT*.]

Queen Elizabeth used to fay of her instructions to great of-  
ficers, that they were like to garments, *frail* at the first pur-  
chase, but, dur'd by and by wear loose enough. *Bacon.*

*STRAIGHTEN*, *adv.* [from *straight*, Dutch. Immediately,  
directly; directly. This sense is naturally derived from the ad-  
jective, as, *a straight line* is the shortest line between two points.  
[See *STRAIGHT*.]

If the devil come and roar for them,  
I will not fend them. I will after *straight*,  
And tell him so. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

Those think which the nostrils *straight* abhor and expel, are  
not the most pernicious. *Bacon's Natural History.*

With chalk I first describe a circle here,  
Where the æthereal spirits must appear:  
Come in, come in; for here they will be *straight*;  
Around, around the place I fumigate. *Dryden.*

I know thy generous temper well,  
Fling but the appearance of dishonest on it,  
And *straight* takes fire, and mounts into a blaze. *Adelphi.*

*STRAIGHTEN*, *v. a.* [from *straight*.] To make not  
crooked; to make *straight*.  
A crooked stick is not *straightened* except it be as far bent  
on the clean contrary side. *Hobbes.*

Of our selves being so apt to err, the only way which we  
have to *straighten* our paths is, by following the rule of his  
will, whose footsteps naturally are right. *Hobbes.*

*STRAIGHTNESS*, *n. f.* [from *straight*.] Rectitude; the length  
of a line to crookedness.

Some are for maffes, as fir and pine, becaufe of the length  
and *straightness*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

*STRAIGHTWAYS*, *adv.* [from *straight* and *way*.] Immediately,  
*straight*. *Locke.*

## STR

Let me here for ay in peace remain,  
Or *fraughtway* on that late long voyage fare. *Fairy Queen.*  
Soon as he entr'd was, the door *fraughtway*. *Fairy Queen.*  
Did shut.  
Thus stands my state, 'twixt *Caude* and York distress;  
Like to a ship, that, 'twixt *Caude*'d a tempest,  
Is *fraughtway* claim'd and boarded with a pirate. *Shaksp.*  
Blood will I draw on thee, thou art a witch,  
And *fraughtway* give thy foul to him thou ferv'st.  
*Shakspeare.*  
The Turks *fraughtway* breaking in upon them, made a  
bloody fight. *Knelles.*  
As soon as iron is out of the fire, it deadeth *fraughtway*.  
*Bacon's Natural History.*  
The found of a bell is strong; continueth some time after  
the percussion; but cealeth *fraughtway* if the bell or string  
be touched. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
The sun's power being in thole months greater, it then  
*fraughtway* hurries flames up into the atmosphere. *Woodward.*  
To STRAIN. v. a. [*stréindre*, French.]  
To squeeze through something.  
Their aliment ought to be light, rice boiled in whey and  
strained. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*  
To purify by filtration.  
Earth doth not *strain* water so finely as sand. *Bacon.*  
To squeeze in an embrace.  
I would have *strain'd* him with a strict embrace;  
But such was my arms he flipp and vanish'd. *Dryden.*  
Old Evander, with a close embrace,  
*Strain'd* his departing friend; and tears o'erflow'd his face.  
*Cervid's Aeneid.*  
To strain; to weaken by too much violence.  
The jury make no more scruple to pals against an English-  
man and the queen, though it be to *strain* their oaths, than to  
drink milk unstrained. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*  
Prudes decay'd about may tack,  
*Strain* their necks with looking back. *Swift.*  
To put to its utmost strength.  
By this we live in a caule of religion, to how desperate ad-  
ventures men will *strain* themselves for relief of their own  
part, having law and authority against them. *Hooker.*  
Too well I wote my humble vaine,  
And how my rhymes been ragged and unkept;  
Yet as I with my cunning I will *strain*. *Spenser.*  
This mine enemy kill,  
And thus I let my foot come down, — even then  
The princely blood flows in his cheeks, he sweats,  
*Strain* his young nerves, and puts himself in pelture  
That acts ay words. *Shakspeare's Cymbeline.*  
My earthly by his heavenly overpow'd,  
Which it had long flood under, *strain'd* to th' height  
In that celestiallogue sublime,  
As with an object that excels the sense,  
Dazzled and spent, funk down. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*  
The lark and linnnet sing with rival notes;  
They *strain* their warbling throats,  
To welcome in the spring. *Dryden.*  
Nor yet contents, the *strain* her malice more,  
And adds new ills to those contriv'd before.  
It is the worst sort of good husbandry for a father not to  
*strain* himself a little for his son's breeding. *Lake.*  
Our words flow from us in a smooth continued stream,  
without those *strainings* of the voice, motions of the body, and  
majesty of the hand, which are so much celebrated in the orators  
of Greece and Rome. *Atturbury.*  
*Strain'd* to the root, the slooping forest pours  
A rustling shower of yet untimely leaves. *Thomson.*  
To make flrat or tenle.  
A bigger firing more *strained*, and a lesser firing less *strained*,  
may fall into the same tone. *Bacon.*  
Thou, the more he varies forms, beware  
To *strain* his fetters with a stricter care. *Dryden's Virgil.*  
To push beyond the proper extent.  
See they suffer death,  
But in their deaths remember they are men,  
*Strain* not the laws to make their torture grievous. *Alldin.*  
There can be no other meaning in this expreffion, how-  
ever lone may pretend to *strain* it. *Swift.*  
To force, to constrain; to make uneasy or unnatural.  
The lark firsts cry out at tune,  
*Straining* harsh discords and unpleasing strains. *Shakspeare.*  
He talks and plays with Fatima, but his mirth  
Is forc'd, and *strain'd*; in his looks appears  
A wild distracted fierceness. *Denham.*  
To STRAIN. v. n. To make violent efforts.  
To build his fortune I will *strain* a little,  
For 'tis a bond in men. *Shaksp. Timon of Athens.*  
You hand like greyhounds in the slips,  
*Straining* upon the start. *Shaksp. Hen. V.*  
They *strain*,  
That death may not them idly find it attend  
Their certain fall, but work to meet their end. *Darwich.*

## STR

Swinning with too weak a wings.  
We needs will write epittles to the king. Pope.

2. To be filled by compression.  
Cæsar thought that all his hands had natural spings of fresh water; but it is the sea water; because the pit fill'd according to the measure of the tide, and the sea water puffing or strain-  
ing through the fands leaveth the faltness behind them. Bacon.

STRAIN. *ν. f.* [from the verb.]  
Credit is gained by custom, and seldom recovers a strain; but if broken, is never well fet again. Temple.

In all pain there is a deformity by a solution of continuity, as in cutting; or a tendency to solution, as in convulsions or strains. Grew.

2. [reneye, Saxon.] Race; generation; descent. Spenser.  
Thus far I can praise him; he is of a noble strain,  
Of approved valour. Shakespeare.

Twelve Trojan youths, born of their noblest strain,  
I took alive: and, yet enrag'd, will empty all their veins  
Of vital spirits. Chapman's Iliad.

Why do't thou fallly feign  
Thyself a Sidney? from which noble strain  
He sprung, that could for far exalt the name  
Of love. Wallar.

Turn then to Pharamond, and Charlemagne,  
And the long heroes of the Gallick strain. Prior.

3. Hereditary disposition.  
Amongst these sweet knives and all this courtly / the strain  
of man's bred out into baboon and monkey. Shakepeare.

Intemperance and luff breed difeases, which propagated,  
spoil the strain of a nation. Tilley.

4. A file or manner of speaking.  
According to the genius and strain of the book of Provberbs,  
the words wisdom and righteousness are used to signify all re-  
ligion and virtue. Tilghen's Sermon.

In our liturgy are as great strains of true fabline eloquence,  
as are any where to be found in our language. Swift.

Macrobius speaks of Hippocrates' knowledge in very lofty strains. Baker.

5. Song; note; found.  
With thou love such a woman? what, to make thee an in-  
strument, and play false strains upon thee. Shakespeare.

Orpheus self may heave his head  
From golden slumber on a bed  
Of hap'd Elylian flowers, and hear  
Such strains as would have won the ear  
Of Pluto, to have quite fet free  
His half-regain'd Eurydice. Milton.

Their heav'nly Nupts a lower strain began,  
And in soft music mourn the fall of man.  
When the first bold veild dar'd the seas,  
High on the stern the Thracian rais'd his strain,  
While Argos faw her kindred tears  
Descend from Pelion to the main. Dryden.

6. Rank; a grade.  
But thou wilt lately of the common strain,  
Wert one of us, if fill thou do'st retain  
The same ill habits, the same follies still,  
Still thou art bound to vice, and fill a slave. Dryden.

7. Turn; tendency.  
Because heretics have a strain of madness, he applied her  
with some corporal chastisements, which with respite of time  
might haply reduce her to good order. Heyward.

8. Manner of violent speech or action.  
You have shew'd to-day your valiant strain,  
And fortune led you well. Shakespeare. King Lear.

Such take too high a strain at the first, and are magna-  
nimous more than tract of years can uphold, as was Scipio  
Africanus, of whom Livy faith, *ultima viriui cedebant*. Bacon.

STRAIN. *ν. f.* [from strain.] An instrument of filtration.  
The excrementitious moisture passeth in birds through a  
finer and more delicate strainer than it doth in beafts; for  
feathers pass through kidneys, and hair through skin. Bacon.

Shave the goat's shaggy beard, leir thou too late  
In vain should'st thou seek a strainer to dispart  
The lufky tereck dress from pure milk. Philips.

The stomach and intestines are the press, and the lacteal ves-  
sels the strainers to separate the pure emulsion from its feces. Arb.

On the dry earth, in rain or gentle showers,  
Th' insinuating drops sink through the land,  
And pass the porous strainers of the land. Blackmore.

STRAIT. *adj.* *Ugrosit*, French; *strait*, Italian.]  
1. Narrow; close; not wide.  
Witnesses, like watches go  
Just as they're fet, too fast or slow;  
And where in conscience they're strait iac'd,  
'Tis ten to one that fide is cast. Eudibrian.

2. Close; intimate.  
He, forgetting all former injuries, had received that naughty  
Plexitruo into a strait degree of favour, his goodness being as  
apt to be deceived, as the other's craft was to deceive. Nabon.

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